

## REPORT OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE BATH COUNTY SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 1999 TAXES

May 12, 2000

# EDWARD B. HATCHETT, JR. AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS WWW.KYAUDITOR.NET

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

#### BATH COUNTY RANDALL ARMITAGE, SHERIFF SHERIFF SETTLEMENT - 1999 TAXES MAY 12, 2000

Bath County Sheriff Randall Armitage has kept proper records. They were well organized and easy to understand. The settlement needed very small adjustments to agree to auditor's computation. No noncompliances were found and auditors were relieved to find bookkeeping in such good shape.

<u>CONTENTS</u> PAGE

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 1999 TAXES	3
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT	4
REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL	
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL	
STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS	9



## Edward B. Hatchett, Jr. Auditor of Public Accounts

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Paul E. Patton, Governor
John P. McCarty, Secretary
Finance and Administration Cabinet
Mike Haydon, Secretary, Revenue Cabinet
Honorable Ray Bailey, Bath County Judge/Executive
Honorable Randall Armitage, Bath County Sheriff
Members of the Bath County Fiscal Court

#### Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the Bath County Sheriff's Settlement - 1999 Taxes as of May 12, 2000. This tax settlement is the responsibility of the Bath County Sheriff. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the <u>Audit Guide for Sheriff's Tax Settlements</u> issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statement. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The Sheriff prepares his financial statement on a prescribed basis of accounting that demonstrates compliance with the cash basis and laws of Kentucky, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the Bath County Sheriff's taxes charged, credited, and paid as of May 12, 2000, in conformity with the basis of accounting described in the preceding paragraph.

• During our audit we found the accounting records in excellent order. We commend Sheriff Randall Armitage and his bookkeeper for maintaining such exemplary accounting records

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In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued a report dated August 17, 2000, on our consideration of the Sheriff's compliance with certain laws and regulations and internal control over financial reporting.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward B. Hatchett, Jr. Auditor of Public Accounts

Audit fieldwork completed - August 17, 2000

45

#### BATH COUNTY RANDALL ARMITAGE, SHERIFF SHERIFF'S SETTLEMENT - 1999 TAXES

May 12, 2000

<u>Charges</u>	Cou	inty Taxes	Tax	Special ting Districts	Sch	nool Taxes	Sta	ate Taxes
Real Estate	\$	193,601	\$	374,035	\$	643,032	\$	255,830
Tangible Personal Property		7,341		13,391		25,432		25,729
Intangible Personal Property								8,903
Franchise Corporation		57,565		106,692		197,233		
Prior Year Franchise		711		1,363		2,402		
Bank Franchise		31,919						
Penalties		2,572		4,998		8,546		3,484
Adjusted to Sheriff's Receipt		(91)		1,512		(301)		250
Gross Chargeable to Sheriff	\$	293,618	\$	501,991	\$	876,344	\$	294,196
Credits								
Discounts	\$	3,124	\$	4,811	\$	8,273	\$	3,707
Exonerations		1,549		2,990		5,146		2,064
Delinquents:								
Real Estate		8,219		15,973		27,300		10,861
Tangible Personal Property		71		129		245		168
Intangible Personal Property								25
Uncollected Franchise		1_		1		2		
Total Credits	\$	12,964	\$	23,904	\$	40,966	\$	16,825
Net Tax Yield	\$	280,654	\$	478,087	\$	835,378	\$	277,371
Less: Commissions *	φ	12,215	φ	19,929	φ	33,415	φ	12,076
Less. Commissions		12,213		19,929		33,413		12,070
Net Taxes Due	\$	268,439	\$	458,158	\$	801,963	\$	265,295
Taxes Paid		268,302		457,886		801,508		265,071
Penalty Per State Settlement								4
Refunds (Current and Prior Year)		137		272		455		183
Due Districts								

#### \* Commissions:

10% on	\$ 10,000
4.25% on	\$ 870,186
4% on	\$ 991,304

as of Completion of Fieldwork

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statement.

#### BATH COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

May 12, 2000

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Fund Accounting

The Sheriff's office tax collection duties are limited to acting as an agent for assessed property owners and taxing districts. A fund is used to account for the collection and distribution of taxes. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

The financial statement has been prepared on a cash basis of accounting. Basis of accounting refers to when charges, credits, and taxes paid are reported in the settlement statement. It relates to the timing of measurements regardless of the measurement focus.

Charges are sources of revenue which are recognized in the tax period in which they become available and measurable. Credits are reductions of revenue which are recognized when there is proper authorization. Taxes paid are uses of revenue which are recognized when distributions are made to the taxing districts and others.

#### C. Cash and Investments

At the direction of the fiscal court, KRS 66.480 authorizes the Sheriff's office to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

#### Note 2. Deposits

The Sheriff maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). According to KRS 66.480(1)(d) and KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the Sheriff and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution. These requirements were met, and as of May 12, 2000, the Sheriff's deposits were fully insured or collateralized at a 100% level with collateral of pledged securities held by the Sheriff's agent in the Sheriff's name.

BATH COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT May 12, 2000 (Continued)

#### Note 3. Property Taxes

The real and personal property tax assessments were levied as of January 1, 1999. Property taxes were billed to finance governmental services for the year ended June 30, 1999. Liens are effective when the tax bills become delinquent. The collection period for these assessments was October 27, 1999 through April 22, 2000.

#### Note 4. Interest Income

The Bath County Sheriff earned \$2,997 as interest income on 1999 taxes. The Sheriff distributed the appropriate amount to the school district as required by statute, and the remainder will be used to operate the Sheriff's office.

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# REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS



## Edward B. Hatchett, Jr. Auditor of Public Accounts

Honorable Ray Bailey, Bath County Judge/Executive Honorable Randall Armitage, Bath County Sheriff Members of the Bath County Fiscal Court

> Report On Compliance And On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Based On An Audit Of The Financial Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the Bath County Sheriff's Settlement - 1999 Taxes as of May 12, 2000, and have issued our report thereon dated August 17, 2000. We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Bath County Sheriff's Settlement - 1999 Taxes as of May 12, 2000, is free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws and regulations, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Bath County Sheriff's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statement and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statement being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Honorable Ray Bailey, Bath County Judge/Executive
Honorable Randall Armitage, Bath County Sheriff
Members of the Bath County Fiscal Court
Report On Compliance And On Internal Control
Over Financial Reporting Based On An Audit Of The Financial
Statement Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards
(Continued)

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified party. However, this report, upon release by the Auditor of Public Accounts, is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward B. Hatchett, Jr. Auditor of Public Accounts

Audit fieldwork completed -August 17, 2000